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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

and

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

For the Year 1944





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## ANNUAL REPORT.

I have the honour to present a report of the work of the Public Health Department during 1944. It is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, except that with the end of the War it is now permissible to include certain statistics, which, for security reasons, were unpublished in previous years.

There is no reason to doubt but that the changes in the age and sex constitution of our population referred to in previous reports continued to occur in 1944, a process which was accelerated when London was bombarded by flying-bombs and rockets.

It is pleasing to record that the maternal mortality per 1000 total births was 1.09, the lowest rate recorded for at least a quarter of a century. The infant mortality rate showed a slight increase, *viz.*, from 34.20 to 37.18 per 1000. The decline in the illegitimate mortality rate noted in the previous year continued, and for the first time this fell below the rate for legitimate infants, being 34.48 per 1000. Once more I have to express my indebtedness for the kindness and consideration shown to me by all the Committees which I serve, and for the continued loyalty of the staff, who again surmounted the difficulties of an anxious year successfully.

*J. STEVENSON LOGAN,*

*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1944.

### POPULATION—

Census 1931 (prior to the Extension of the Borough on 1st October, 1933)	...	...	...	...	120,093
At mid-year, 1944, as estimated by Registrar General	...				89,390
At mid-year, 1939, as estimated by Registrar General	...				137,800

### LIVE BIRTHS—

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of legitimate births	... ..	843	814	1657
Number of illegitimate births	... ..	71	74	145
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Births		914	888	1802
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth rate per 1,000 Residents	... ..	...	...	20.16
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 Residents	...	...	...	1.62

### STILL BIRTHS—

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of legitimate still births	...	23	16	39
Number of illegitimate still births	...	1	1	2

DEATHS—	Male	Female	Total
Number of deaths ... ..	678	717	1395
Death Rate per 1,000 ... ..	...	...	*15.61
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions			49.6

Deaths from pregnancy and parturition—

Women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth—

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
From Sepsis ... ..	—	—
From other causes ... ..	2	1.09
Total ... ..	2	1.09

#### INFANT MORTALITY RATE—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	37.18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	37.42
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	34.48

#### ZYMOTIC DEATHS

No. of deaths from—

Measles ... ..	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) ...	8
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—
Smallpox ... ..	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—
Total Zymotic Deaths ... ..	12

Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	.13
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The following table, based on that issued by the Registrar General is given for comparison:—

	Annual Rate per 1,000 living	Deaths under one year to 1,000 births
England and Wales ... ..	17.6	46
126 County Boroughs and great towns ... ..	20.3	52
148 Smaller Towns ... ..	20.9	44
London ... ..	15.0	61
Southend-on-Sea ... ..	20.2	37

\*This is a "crude" rate. For the purposes of comparison allowance has to be made for differences in age and sex constitution of the local population as compared with that obtaining in the country as a whole. This is done by multiplying the "crude" rate by a "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General.

In the years immediately prior to the war the factor was .91, by applying which a corrected rate of 14.20 per 1,000 is obtained. The latest comparability factor available is .84 for 1940; this, if applied, would give a "corrected" rate of 13.11 per 1,000.

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still):—

				<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Southend</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0.59	
Other causes	...	...	...	1.34	1.09
			Total...	<u>1.93</u>	<u>1.09</u>

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### 1. WHOLE-TIME.

#### *At the Municipal Health Centre :—*

James Stevenson Logan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer.

John Conway Preston, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Deputy School Medical Officer; Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Eleanor C. Thistlethwaite, M.B., Ch.B. Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant School Medical Officer; Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Basil Crisp, L.D.S., Eng. Senior School Dental Surgeon.

Edgar Crees Austen, L.D.S. Assistant School Dental Surgeon. (Absent on War Service).

#### *Medical Superintendents of Hospitals :—*

Samuel Cieman, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Medical Superintendent, Municipal Hospital; Medical Officer of the Public Assistance Institution.

Andrew Barnett Christie, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Superintendent, Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.

### 2. PART-TIME.

#### *At the Municipal Health Centre.*

Robert A. N. McMath, M.D., Ch.B. Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. (Dr. McMath is a District Tuberculosis Officer in the service of the Essex County Council, and as a War-time measure his services are shared with this Authority).

Mrs. Flora Bridge, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. Resident Obstetric Officer, Southend Municipal Hospital; also acts as Medical Officer at the Southend, Leigh and Shoeburyness Ante-Natal Clinics, and as Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Ralph Norman, M.D. (Lond.) Medical Officer, Southend Infant Centre; Southend Ante-Natal Clinic.

Charles Forsyth, M.B., B.S. Medical Officer, Shoeburyness Infant Clinic.

Joan Lydia Lush, M.B., B.Sc., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Medical Officer, Southchurch Infant Centre.

Charles Alfred Garside Cato, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Medical Officer, Leigh Infant Clinic, commenced duty April 1st, 1944.

## NURSING STAFF.

### *Health Visitors and School Nurses.*

Miss K. M. Burnett, (A), (B).

Miss V. M. Crump, (B), (C).

Miss M. Butcher, (A), (B), (C).

Miss V. H. Ferguson, (A), (B), (C).

Miss M. O'Connor, (A), (B), (C). (Resigned 26th August, 1944).

Miss A. E. E. Penfold, (A), (B), (C).

Miss D. E. Stevens, (A), (B), (C).

Miss M. N. Withams, (A), (B), (C).

### *Tuberculosis Health Visitor.*

Mrs. E. E. Rowden, (A).

### *Municipal Midwives.*

Mrs. A. L. Blackwell, (B).

Miss E. A. Burnett, (B).

Mrs. F. D. Etherington, (B).

Mrs. C. M. Eggleston, (B). (Commenced temporarily March 13th, 1944).

Miss A. M. Kerswell, (B).

Miss M. I. Pearce, (B). (Retired September 19th, 1944).

Miss E. E. Powell, (B).

Miss W. M. Randall, (A), (B).

A ..... State Registered Nurse.

B ..... State Certified Midwife.

C ..... Certificated Health Visitor.

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Mr. R. A. Drake.

### *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Mr. J. H. Lott.

### *Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.*

Mr. J. W. Clarke.

Mr. D. J. Legg.

Mr. A. C. Arnold.

Mr. E. A. Smith. (Absent on War Service).

Mr. R. E. Williams. (Absent on War Service).

*Home Visitor to the Blind.*

Miss N. G. Westby, Certificated Home Teacher.

*Chief Clerk.*

Mr. Ernest A. Beasant.

During the year there were relatively few changes in staff. The post of Deputy Chief Clerk was filled by Mr. W. Knowles, who commenced duty September 1st, 1944.

Ill-health compelled the retirement of Miss M. I. Pearce on September 19th, 1944. She had a long experience of service in the Shoeburyness area, first as a Midwife employed by the Shoeburyness Nursing Association and then as a Municipal Midwife. She was succeeded by her former colleague, Mrs. C. M. Eggleston.

In order to conserve the time of the Health Visitors, a new appointment, *viz.*, that of Clinic Attendant, was approved, and Mrs. F. E. M. Goddard commenced duty on 6/11/44.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements as described in my last report continued. Towards the end of the year it became apparent that the post of Pathologist to the Southend General Hospital, vacant since the late Dr. Bond joined the E.M.S., would shortly have to be filled, and preliminary discussions took place between the Secretary of the Southend General Hospital and the Medical Officer of Health, with regard to the co-ordination of the pathological work in this area. One of the possibilities discussed was the creation of a joint Service of Pathology for the Southend General Hospital and the Corporation's services generally.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These remained unaltered.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

A District Nursing Service is provided by the Southend General Hospital Board of Management, in all areas of the Borough with the exception of Shoeburyness. The Council makes a grant of £300 towards the salaries of the four nurses employed in this work. In the circumstances resulting from the War this service has been of the utmost value and if more nurses were available they could be employed to advantage. The following information has kindly been supplied by the Secretary and House Governor of the Southend General Hospital.

No. of patients visited in their homes during 1944	...	423
Total No. of visits made by District Nurses during 1944	...	24,196

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. *Infant Clinics*.—These were held at 2.15 p.m. as under :—

Shoeburyness :

Caulfield Road School. Doctor's Clinic 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Health Visitor's Clinic on other Thursdays.

Leigh-on-Sea :

West Leigh School. Mondays and Thursdays.

Southend-on-Sea : (Southend and Southchurch)

Municipal Health Centre. Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Eastwood :

Eastwood Schools 2nd and 4th Fridays—Health Visitor's Clinic.

National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations supplied by the Ministry of Food, as well as proprietary brands of dried milk, were on sale at all infant welfare sessions.

Particulars of attendances are :—

	Southend	South- church	Leigh	Shoebury- ness	East- wood	Total
No. of sessions held	51	102	100	46	24	323
No. of individuals who attended and who at end of year were—						
Under 1 ...	365	371	344	132	76	1,288
Aged 1 to 5 ...	488	479	586	163	99	1,815
Totals	853	850	930	295	175	3,103

Total attendances of—

Infants	4,457	4,060	4,890	1,345	688	15,440
Children 1 to 5	948	1,376	1,479	465	266	4,534

No of children aged 1 to  
5 subjected to routine

medical inspections	294	443	490	115	—	1,342
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Packets of National Dried Milk distributed totalled 10,423 of which 587 were supplied at the expense of the Council.

Vitamin Preparations :—Cod Liver Oil ... 7,798  
Fruit Juice, Orange 59,563  
Vitamin Tablets ... 1,318

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Two ante-natal clinics were held weekly at Southend. The Leigh Clinic was held twice monthly, instead of once monthly, as previously, and the monthly clinic was continued at Shoeburyness.

Every woman booked to enter the Southend Municipal Hospital for her confinement attends the Resident Obstetric Officer at the 36th week of pregnancy, and earlier if there are medical indications. As far as possible, the routine ante-natal supervision of Hospital patients attending the Clinics is performed by the Resident Obstetric Officer.

The work at the ante-natal clinics required some re-organisation as the increasing numbers of patients in attendance overtaxed the medical officers engaged in the work, and the general shortage of medical personnel prevented our obtaining more assistance. When the Part 1 Training School for Midwives at the Southend Municipal Hospital was opened, arrangements were made for the attendance of pupils under the direction of the Superintendent Midwife, Miss Edey, at the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics, and some of the ante-natal supervision became the responsibility of Miss Edey, with a consequential reduction in the number of occasions on which the patients were seen by a Medical Officer.

Certain minor structural alterations were made at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Warrior Square, so as to provide an examination room for the use of pupil midwives.

A total of 1560 individual expectant mothers attended the Council's Ante-Natal Clinics, as compared with 1084 and 525 respectively in the two previous years. The total number of attendances increased by 1783 to a total of 5170.

An Ante-Natal clinic was held weekly at the Southend General Hospital, the patients attending thereat being eligible for admission to the Southend Municipal Hospital, as the obstetric beds at the Southend General Hospital remained closed.

Attendances at the Council's Clinics were as follows :—

	Southend	Leigh	Shoebury- ness	Totals
No. of sessions held ... ..	155	28	12	195
No. of individual expectant mothers ...	1,170	288	102	1,560
No. of attendances of expectant mothers	2,178	896	310	3,384
No. of attendances (additional to above)				
at Obstetric Officer's Clinic ... ..	1,786	—	—	1,786

# VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

The following is the return for 1944, (Service cases excluded):—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M'ls.	F'ls.	M'ls.	F'ls.	M'ls.	F'ls.	M'ls.	F'ls.
Number under treatment on January 1st ... ..	30	60	4	43	3	24	37	127
Number returned after cessation of attendance in previous years ... ..	5	3	3	4	—	—	8	7
Number dealt with for first time:—								
(a) who had not previously attended any Centre ...	12	21	17	43	92	213	121	277
(b) who had attended other Centres ... ..	7	7	4	1	21	1	32	9
Total under treatment during 1944 ... ..	54	91	28	91	116	238	198	420
Discharged after completion of treatment and tests for cure	1	4	10	37	102	208	113	249
Ceased to attend before completion of treatment ... ..	5	2	1	4	—	—	6	6
Ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests for cure ... ..	5	5	8	23	—	—	13	28
Transferred to other Centres ...	6	3	5	6	10	12	21	21
Number under treatment on December 31st, 1944 ... ..	37	77	4	21	4	18	45	116

No cases of soft chancre came under review.

Clinic attendances of civilians were:—

	Clinic Attendances		Intermediate Attendances	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis ... ..	549	1,659	—	—
Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	206	505	158	—
Other Patients ... ..	392	878	—	40
Totals	1,147	3,042	158	40

In addition a considerable number of Service cases attended both for continuation treatment and tests of cure.

The following are the civilian totals for previous years :—

New Patients suffering	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
From Syphilis ...	63	38	31	22	40	34	21	24	40	23	29	33
„ Gonorrhoea ...	118	131	129	88	107	127	83	61	78	82	73	60
„ Soft Chancre	7	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Attendances ...	7182	6606	6221	5991	8564	9768	9472	2846	3319	3345	5185	4387

The mobilisation of man power during the year is reflected in the alteration of the ratio between male and female attendances. Whereas last year male attendances were 163 in excess of the female attendances, this year the female attendances exceeded the male attendances by 1895. The tendency seen in recent years for non-venereal patients to represent a greater proportion of the total attendances was continued.

### **ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.**

This Act came into operation on June 1st, 1943. The Department continued to make enquiries on behalf of Registered Adoption Societies and to assist them wherever possible.

As far as Welfare Authorities are concerned, Section 7 of the Act, which confers upon children placed with an adopter through the participation of a third party, the same degree of protection as is afforded to foster-children, is a very welcome addition to their powers. Hitherto many children had passed into the care and possession of persons other than their parents, and had been deprived of the protection afforded to foster-children, because they were not being nursed and maintained for reward.

In general it can be said that responsible persons who find themselves participating in arrangements for the adoption of a child welcome the new status and responsibility of the Welfare Authority in the matter, and, apart from a general and understandable ignorance of the requirements of the Act, no difficulties in its administration have been encountered.

During the year the Authority instituted what must have been one of the first prosecutions for failure to give the notice prescribed by Section 7. The facts are not without interest, as indicating the casual and irresponsible manner in which children may be bandied about. A married woman living in London sought the advice of a resident of Southend with regard to the adoption of her child, of whom her husband was admittedly not the father. Her friend placed an advertisement in a shop window, intimating that the advertiser wished to find an adopter for a baby girl. A widow who had been in receipt of Public Assistance for many years answered the advertisement and

accepted the custody of the child, without ever having seen the mother, the infant being handed over to her with the minimum of enquiries. Apparently no steps were taken by the mother to satisfy herself as to the suitability of the prospective adopter. The adopter was given the purchase price of a perambulator, and the infant's mother and her friend then proceeded to wash their hands of the whole affair. This incident shows that the powers conferred by the new Act were badly needed. Bitter reflections must be provoked in the minds of women, who being denied the privilege of motherhood, would pay almost any price to achieve it, when they hear of instances of this character.

The following is the statistical information relating to the working of the Act during the year :—

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| (a) | Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year ... ..   | 5    |
| (b) | Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3) during the year ... ..  | 5    |
| (c) | Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) :—   |      |
|     | (i) under supervision at the end of the year   | 1    |
|     | (ii) who died during the year ... ..   | Nil. |
|     | (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year   | Nil. |
| (d) | Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year :—  |      |
|     | One person prosecuted for failing to comply with Section 7 (3) of the Act. Convicted and fined £1 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d costs. Court ordered that child be removed to a place of safety pursuant to Section 7 (10) of the Act. |      |

## HOSPITALS.

### *Southend General Hospital.*

The House Governor and Secretary has kindly furnished the following information.

The Schools Ward, which is the ground floor of the Children's Wing, was re-opened in February, 1944. The number of beds available for use was 210, to which there were 3319 admissions. In the main Operating Theatres 2298 operations were performed. The total number of new out-patients rose from 13397 in the previous year, to 22271, which increased the total attendances by 13004 to 68841. When it is remembered that, in common with most other Hospitals in the country, the admissions were severely restricted in anticipation of D-Day, these figures are rather surprising.

### *Southend Municipal Hospital.*

The following is based on information supplied by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Cieman. The total number of beds staffed at the end of the year was 432, (cots in the Maternity Unit being

excluded). The beds, of which 124 are located in the new building, were classified as follows :—

General	...	...	...	283
Maternity	...	...	...	60
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	54
Mental	...	...	...	35
Total				<u>432</u>

Owing to shortage of nursing staff, Balmoral Ward (25 beds) was closed on May 30th, 1944 and re-opened for gynaecological cases on October 7th, 1944.

The total number of admissions, including infants born in the Hospital, was 6228, as compared with 5274 and the average weekly admission rate was 120, as compared with 101 in the previous year, an increase which reflects the rapidity of the turnover.

The average daily number of occupied beds during the year was 388, the highest number occupied on any one day being 433 on November 17th, 1944.

Number of patients remaining in Hospital 1.1.44	...	...	366
Number of patients admitted 1.1.44 to 31.12.44	...	...	6228
Number of patients discharged 1.1.44 to 31.12.44	...	...	5501
Number of deaths	...	...	686
Number of patients remaining 31.12.44	...	...	407
Number of operations performed in the Operating Theatre			1386
Total of physiotherapeutic treatments	...	...	8664
Total number of X-ray examinations	...	...	7210
Total number of Pathological specimens examined of which 5464 were examined at the Municipal Hospital		...	8046

The Maternity Unit of 60 beds accommodated in the new block was recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Part 1 Midwifery Training School, and Miss Violet Edey was appointed Superintendent on 3.5.44. The authorised number of pupils is 15.

Quadruplets were born prematurely to a patient on the night of May 22nd. We were fortunate in having the advice and guidance of Dr. Donald Paterson of Great Ormond Street and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals, but the chief credit for this rather unusual success must lie with the nursing staff.

One of the infants died on the night of May 25th, but success attended the efforts of the staff in keeping the remaining three frail creatures alive and nursing them to normal stature. Primarily this was a nursing triumph and undoubtedly helped to focus attention on the problems of the premature infant. Miss Edey, Sister Hunter

and Nurse Parry particularly distinguished themselves. To supplement the nursing resources of the Hospital, offers of help were invited from the Council's staff of Health Visitors, and Nurse K. M. Burnett and Nurse A. E. Penfold volunteered and were seconded for this work. The conditions were particularly arduous for women who had not been engaged in hospital nursing for some time. The weather was extremely hot, and the atmosphere in which the infants were maintained was the more trying on this account. Their handling called for the most meticulous technique and conscientious efforts, and by the time that both nurses were withdrawn from the hospital, they showed evidence of the physical strain to which they had been subjected but had the satisfaction of knowing that they had contributed materially to the successful issue.

The Press made a good deal of this event, and numerous enquiries were made of the Department. It was, however, felt that the limit had been reached when a male reporter actually invaded the ante-natal clinic in an attempt to interview the medical officer in charge of the "Quads."

For many years the nursing staff of the Mental Block have used occupational therapy in the management of their patients, and with their assistance and inspired by their enthusiasm, patients in the general wards of the hospital were encouraged to occupy themselves in handicrafts. The value of this form of therapy became so apparent that a full-time occupational therapist was appointed, and before the end of the year one in every six of our patients were happily engaged in handicraft work under her direction.

By the end of the year the Committee had approved a modification in the arrangements for the visiting of patients, with the result that as from January 1st, 1945, adult patients in the general and maternity wards can receive visitors on three evenings a week, in addition to the two usual afternoons per week.

The late Dr. J. N. Strauss was succeeded as temporary Deputy Medical Superintendent by Dr. Wilfréd Fine, M.R.C.P., formerly first Clinical Assistant to Dr. Holmes, Honorary Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

The Revd. T. W. Shepherd succeeded the Revd. Arthur Jones as nonconformist chaplain at the Hospital, the latter having accepted a charge in Sussex, after some eleven years of very valuable service both to the patients and the staff.

### *Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.*

The work of the Hospital was organised as has been described in previous reports. The difficulties encountered in previous years were once more in evidence. The following notes contributed by the Medical Superintendent reveal very clearly the scope and usefulness of the work carried out there during the year, and once more reflect the highest credit on the Medical Superintendent and Matron.

The following statistics and notes have been contributed by the Medical Superintendent :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Bacillary Dysentery (Sonne)	Bacillary Dysentery (Flexner Z)
Remaining 31.12.43	18	1	2	—	—	—	—
Admitted 1944	146	6	13	2	2	85	3
Discharged 1944	158	6	15	2	2	84	3
Died 1944	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31.12.44	6	—	—	—	—	1	—

	Scabies	Venereal Diseases	Cerebro- spinal Menin- gitis	Others*	Total	
Remaining 31.12.43	—	—	—	6	27	409
Admitted 1944	5	16	1	103	382	
Discharged 1944	5	16	1	106	398	
Died 1944	—	—	—	—	1	409
Remaining 31.12.44	—	—	—	3	10	

\*Others include :—Tonsillitis 13, Vincent's Angina 4, Chicken Pox 9, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 6, Gastroenteritis 4, Enteritis 4, Food Poisoning 2, Aertrycke Enteritis 5, Erythema 4, Erythema multiforme 1, Mumps 2, Influenza 2, Lobar Pneumonia 3, Bronchopneumonia 3, Erysipelas 1, Impetigo 5, Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis 1, Rubella 4, Otorrhoea 1, Adenitis 1, Glandular Fever 1, Measles 1, Acute Myocarditis 1, Pleural Effusion 1, Vulvovaginitis 1, Acute Nephritis 1, Admitted with mother 4, Admitted with baby 3, No obvious disease 9, Influenzal Meningitis 1, Pneumococcal Meningitis 1, T.B. Meningitis 1, Intracranial Tumour 2, Encephalitis 1.

## DEATHS.

*Diphtheria F. 22.*—Severe Nasopharyngeal type. Early circulatory failure progressing to persistent gallop rhythm : pulmonary infarct and femoral thrombosis : laryngeal and pharyngeal paralysis : death finally from respiratory paralysis.

*Intracranial Tumour M. 35.*—Admitted as ? Meningitis Subarachnoid haemorrhage. C.S.F. full of blood. Post Mortem—tumour of frontal lobe with extreme haemorrhagic degeneration.

*Intracranial Tumour M. 22.*—Admitted ? Meningitis but clinical diagnosis pointed to tumour of left temporal-parietal region. Confirmed Post Mortem.

*Lobar Pneumonia M. 35.*—Notified ? Scarlet Fever due to "flush" of trunk. Rt. lobar pneumonia diagnosed. Extremely emaciated. Post Mortem confirmed pneumonia and revealed chronic fibrotic pancreatitis.

*Influenzal Meningitis.*—Child aged 21 months. No response to sulphonamide.

*Lobar Pneumonia with Septicaemia and Meningismus M. 10.*—Admitted because of marked meningismus. No response to sulphonamide. Sister at home recovering from lobar pneumonia.

*Acute Myocarditis F. 69.*—Admitted with acute attack of abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Diagnosis acute Myocarditis with Cardiac infarct.

*Pneumococcal Meningitis.*—Child aged 3/12.

## SUPPLY OF INSULIN.

The Scheme outlined in last year's report continued to work satisfactorily. During the year, insulin was supplied at the Southend General Hospital on behalf of the Corporation to 12 patients at a total cost of £61 0s. 10d., towards which the patients contributed £6 6s. 0d., a net cost to the Corporation of £54 14s. 10d.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Notices of intention to practice were received from 15 midwives including eight whole-time municipal domiciliary midwives. Of the private midwives only four practised as midwives. Private midwives attended 35 patients as midwives and 195 as maternity nurses.

No cases of serious infringement of the rules of the C.M.B. came to notice.

### *Payment for Medical Aid for Midwives.*

Medical Aid was summoned on 152 occasions, or in 27.1 per cent. of cases attended by midwives. A total of £180 13s. 6d. was paid to medical practitioners, of which £102 6s. 0d. was refunded by patients.

## MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

As has been noted earlier, Miss M. I. Pearce resigned on grounds of ill-health, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. M. Eggleston.

The total of fees paid for services of municipal midwives was £1160 11s. 6d. and £12 9s. 0d. was written off as irrecoverable. No charge was made in 18 cases and attendance in two cases was authorised at reduced fees of £1 1s. 0d. and 17/6d. respectively.

The numbers of cases attended by them were :—

	Cases attended as Midwives		Cases attended as Maternity Nurses	
	Labours	Miscarriages	Labours	Miscarriages
Cases booked by Municipal Midwives and delivered by them ... ..	532	—	141	—
Cases where no ar- rangement for con- finement had been made and Municipal Midwives were sum- moned in an emer- gency ... ..	5	—	4	3
Totals ...	537	—	145	3

Number of visits paid : ante-natal 6,142; morning nursings 8,887; evening nursings 2,067; total 17,096.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During recent years maternal deaths have occasioned much anxiety and it is gratifying to be able to report a further improvement in the Maternal Mortality rate to 1.09 per 1000 total births. This is the lowest figure returned for many years as will be seen from the sub-joined table.

Of the two deaths attributable to this cause, one was of a Primipara aged 28, who received regular ante-natal care from her private medical attendant. There was premature rupture of the membranes, and after spontaneous rotation of a R.O.P. presentation a living child was delivered by the midwife. The placenta, being retained, manual removal under general anaesthesia was effected, there being no abnormal haemorrhage. Eight hours later the patient's condition suddenly deteriorated and death ensued an hour afterwards. At post mortem no evidence of embolism was found and the Coroner certified death as being due to obstetric shock and anaemia.

The insidious irreversible onset of obstetric shock following manual removal of the placenta recalls the sequence of events in other cases investigated in the hospital practice of recent years.

The second maternal death cannot be identified with certainty but is assumed to be that of a woman of 23 who died following attempts at criminal abortion.

	No.	Rate per 1000 Births (Live and Still)
Deaths from Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—
Other maternal causes ... ..	2	1.09
<i>Comparative rates per 1000 Births (Live and Still) for previous 10 years.</i>		

Year	From Sepsis	Rate Other Causes	Total
1943	0.75	2.99	3.74
1942	1.69	3.38	5.07
1941	2.10	5.21	7.31
1940	1.94	1.94	3.88
1939	—	1.25	1.25
1938	—	2.56	2.56
1937	0.62	3.74	4.36
1936	—	1.18	1.18
1935	0.64	2.55	3.19
1934	0.64	3.22	3.86

### PUEPERAL PYREXIA.

Eight notifications were received. Two of the patients were admitted to the Southend Municipal Hospital, both of whom recovered. The other patients were treated to a successful conclusion at home.

### SUPPLY OF SHEETS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Ministry of Health Circular 154/44 dated November, 1944 made Welfare Authorities responsible for the issue of priority dockets for sheets to expectant mothers whose confinements are booked at home and who need sheets for the purpose. Dockets are issued on a certificate of a State-Certified Midwife, and the maximum number of sheets which can be issued to any expectant mother is three.

From November 17th until the end of the year, priority dockets for 90 sheets were issued to 34 expectant mothers.

### UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The local Diocesan Shelter ceased to be used as a remand home in February and resumed the admission of unmarried mothers and their infants. Accommodation for unmarried mothers was provided at the expense of the Council as follows :

" St. Monica " Diocesan Shelter	...	...	5
Diocesan Maternity Home, Coggleshall	...	...	2
Hostel for Mothers and Babies, Ardmore	...	...	1

*Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866.* The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a special Sub-Committee to consider the Minister's Circular, and in particular to discuss the possibilities of co-operation with representatives of the Committee of Management of the Southend Branch of the Chelmsford Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, which works in with the Southend Deanery, an area largely co-terminus with the Rochford Hundred.

The representatives of the Branch intimated their willingness to co-operate with the Local Authorities concerned, namely, the Corporation and the Essex County Council, by reconstituting their Committee of Management so as to provide for the representation of other religious denominations and of the Local Authorities with the objects of:

- (a) developing Moral Welfare work in its positive and preventive aspects;
- (b) co-operating in the care and supervision of the unmarried mother and her infant;
- (c) and conducting a Mother and Baby Home.

The Association proposes to appoint a Welfare Officer to deal with the first two aspects of this work, and to continue to provide and manage a Mother and Baby Home, as at present.

Proposals to this end were submitted to the Council in November of this year, but failed to commend themselves, mainly on the grounds that the Local Authority representation offered by the Association was too small.

## NURSING HOMES.

One nursing home was registered during the year, for two medical patients only. None of the nursing homes which closed during the War was re-opened during the year, and the total nursing home accommodation available was as follows:—

Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
	Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during year ... 1	—	2	2
Homes on register at end of year ... 4	3	6	9

There was an acute shortage of Nursing Home and Maternity Home accommodation, as the loss of accommodation sustained in the early years of the War was not made good. The situation became worse as the year advanced, particularly when the flying bomb attacks on London encouraged a general exodus.

The number of inspections made during the year was four.

## Work of Health Visitors.

No. of infants noted for visiting (including new arrivals from other towns) ... ..	1,932
„ infants visited for the first time ... ..	1,782
„ infants visited ... ..	2,430
„ visits to infants under one year ... ..	6,856
„ children visited between 1 to 5 years ... ..	4,209
„ visits to children between 1 year and 5 years of age ... ..	7,286
„ expectant mothers visited for first time ... ..	1,082
„ expectant mothers visited ... ..	1,188
„ visits to expectant mothers ... ..	2,275

## CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

This was again a difficult year for the Child Life Protection Visitors. Conditions arising out of the War, such as opportunities for lucrative employment, absence of men serving in the Forces, marital difficulties and the general break up of home life, created an unsatisfied demand for foster-mothers. In many cases the desire to place a child with a foster-mother was so strong as to make the parents heedless of the conditions in which their children were to be nurtured. The number of foster-children under notice showed a slight increase from 57 to 64. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors was 607, an increase of 153 on last year's figures.

Two prosecutions for failure to give notice pursuant to the Public Health Act, 1936, section 206, were successfully instituted. The facts revealed that the foster-mother had passed a child to the care of a second person, who failed to give notice, and she in turn had passed the child to a third person, who not only failed to give notice, but was at the material time suffering from a serious disease in a highly contagious state.

### *Infant Life Protection.*

No. on Register on December 31st, 1944.

Foster Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Foster Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
No. of Reception Notices received	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
„ Notices of Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Notices of Removal of Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
„ Notices re removal of Foster Mothers :—							
(a) To other addresses inside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) To other addresses outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	607

### *Boarded-out Children.*

No. of foster mothers on December 31st, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ children	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

## GUARANTEED PAYMENTS TO FOSTER MOTHERS.

In November, 1944, the Council approved a scheme for guaranteed payments to foster-mothers, details of which are set out below :—  
*Eligibility.*

(a) The mother of the child must have been a *bona fide* resident of Southend for at least 12 months prior to the date of application.

(b) Applicants will be required to show that there is an acceptable reason, financial or otherwise, why the child should be boarded out, and that no satisfactory arrangements for care by near relatives can be made.

(c) Applicants in receipt of assistance from the Public Assistance Committee are not eligible.

(d) Subject to the approval of the Committee the child of a parent who takes up residence in another area may continue in the Scheme.

(e) The Scheme is limited to children under the age of five years, who cease to be eligible when they attain that age.

*Conditions—Parent.*

Must agree to pay a stipulated sum per week to the Corporation, such sum to be assessed as follows :—

From the gross earnings and amount of affiliation order take the reasonable cost of board and lodgings or alternatively reasonable rent, cost of board, light, fuel in winter, cost of additional meals, cost of fares to work, and to see child, statutory insurance contributions, hospital contributory Schemes, any necessary regular expense such as cost of maintenance of second child, etc., and a personal allowance of 10/- per week; the remaining amount is the assessable income, all of which is considered to be available for the support of the child.

The Committee may make reductions in the weekly amount payable, or alternatively allow the remission of a specified number of weekly payments in the event of the illness or unemployment of the parent, or to offset a necessary major item of expenditure, such as the purchase of a perambulator, etc.

In addition to the weekly boarding fee the parent will be required to undertake to provide clothing or to pay an agreed clothing allowance. Should the parent fail to provide adequate clothing the Committee may make a clothing allowance to the foster-parent, recovering the amount in whole or in part from the parent. The parent must agree to pay the cost of any medical attendance; the Committee may pay this, recovering if necessary from the parent. Failure to recover in respect of an affiliation order will not be charged to the mother's account, but she will be expected to take such proceedings as the Committee consider desirable. Assessments to be reviewed every three months and parents paying less than full cost to report material change in circumstances.

The parent must agree to the transfer in an emergency of a foster child to another foster parent or to an institution if this be considered necessary by the Committee's officers.

*Conditions—Foster Parents must :—*

(a) Be approved by the Committee and to participate in this scheme only while so approved (the provisions of the Public Health Act, Part VII, will apply in all cases).

(b) Accept a foster child for an agreed trial period.

(c) Conform with the requirements of the Welfare Authority and cause foster children to attend the Welfare Centres, and follow the advice and directions given by the Committee's Officers.

(d) Agree not to leave the foster child alone in the house, but ensure that a responsible person is in charge in her absence.

(e) Agree to communicate immediately with the Officers of the Committee in the event of any serious difficulty or emergency.

### *Payments.*

(a) By parent—to be made weekly by arrangement at offices of Chief Collecting Officer.

(b) To foster parent—to be made weekly at offices of Borough Treasurer by means of a book of vouchers to be encashed.

### *Administrative Arrangements.*

Assessments to be made in Medical Officer of Health's office in accordance with scale—special concessions and allowances to be approved by Maintenance Sub-Committee. Medical Officer to be empowered to deal with emergency situations, reporting to Sub-Committee.

### *Rates of Payment to Foster Parents.*

9/6d. per week plus 2/6d. war addition for a child whose parent undertakes to provide clothing and an additional 3/- per week where clothing is provided by the foster parent.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water.*—The whole of the Borough except the Shoeburyness area derives its supply from the Southend Waterworks Company, while Shoeburyness is supplied from the Corporation's own undertaking.

Throughout the year both supplies have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The Southend Water Company's supply was derived originally from a series of deep wells in the neighbourhood of the County Borough, but by the end of the second decade of the century it was clear that the quantity of water which could be obtained from these sources was limited and would be inadequate for the future.

For this reason an alternative supply was sought, and the necessary parliamentary powers obtained. The existing wells and pumping machinery have, however, been maintained by the Waterworks Company and form a very valuable secondary means of supply in an emergency. These deep well waters have the usual characteristics of such sources, and there are portable chlorinating plants available for use when they are put into supply.

The following particulars with regard to the Southend Waterworks new undertaking are largely based on the description contained in the 5th edition of "The Examination of Waters and Water Supplies," Suckling, 1943, and the "Description of River Works," published by the Southend Waterworks Company in 1929.

The Southend Waterworks Act, 1924, authorises the Company to abstract water from the rivers Chelmer, Ter and Blackwater, and prescribes a maximum limit of 15 parts per 100,000 for total hardness. The Works have been in operation since 1928, and are described as the only example in this country of hard, impure river waters being simultaneously purified and softened by the excess lime process. The waters, both raw and treated, are kept under analytical observation by resident chemists and samples are periodically submitted to independent laboratories for examination.

The Works are situated at Langford, about 20 miles distant from Southend, and the average daily quantity of water supplied from the river Works approximates to 6,000,000 gallons.

In the river Works which are designed to deal with 7,000,000 gallons a day, the water gravitates to two open raw water storage reservoirs, each of 30,000,000 gallons capacity. Thence it is pumped to the adjacent purification works, which include dosing and mixing plants for aluminium sulphate and lime, sedimentation and contact tanks, recarbonation plant, rapid gravity sand filters, and chlorine gas dosing plant, and a final pure water reservoir. The raw water is treated by adding aluminium sulphate to one fraction and lime to another. After the chemicals are added, the water flows into the primary settling tanks and from thence to the secondary or contact

tanks. The water, as it leaves the last of the contact tanks, has been clarified, purified and softened, but still retains about one part per 100,000 of free lime, which is removed by the addition of carbon dioxide to the water.

After carbonation and filtration the water is chlorinated (0.5 parts per million) and then gravitates to a covered balancing reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity, from whence it is pumped to covered service reservoirs before distribution.

The following table from Dr. Suckling's book is the average result of examinations of 25 samples from taps on distribution mains.

<i>Chemical Results in Parts per 100,000</i>						<i>Samples collected from taps on *Distribution Mains</i>
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright.
Colour—Hazen Scale	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 10
Reaction pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.6
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	31.7
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
Hardness :	Permanent	...	...	...	...	7.5
	Temporary	...	...	...	...	4.7
	Total	...	...	...	...	12.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.29
Metals, Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0024
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0060
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 3 hours at 37° C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.058
Bacteria on Agar 1 day at 37° C per 1 c.c.	...	...	...	...	...	1.2

\* Small admixture with well-water in some samples.

Percentage of Samples containing :—

1. Bact. coli in :					
100 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	0
10 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	—
1 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	—
0.1 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	—
2. Cl. welchii reaction in :					
100 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	0
10 c.c. or less	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Samples	...	...	...	...	25

For many years it has been the practice at the Borough Sanatorium to examine on alternate days the Southend water supply. The number of organisms growing at the end of 24 hours and 48 hours

on agar plates incubated at 37° C. are calculated, and presumptive coli tests are also carried out. Once weekly a modified chemical analysis is made. The results over a long period show that the bacterial content of the water supplied is very low and coliform bacilli are uniformly absent. The hardness figure is below the statutory limit of 15 parts per 100,000 and the chloride value is between 3 and 4 parts per 100,000.

The final water is non-corrosive.

The Shoebury supply is derived from two deep wells (a) a dug well lined partly by iron cylinders 75ft., partly by brick work to 170ft. with a bore hole to a total depth of 475ft. and (b) a recently constructed bore hole 10 inches in diameter, depth 700ft. and lined by steel tubing which is perforated below the level of the clay.

Both bore holes derive water from the old Haven, Woolwich or Thanet beds, which in this locality, are covered by a thick bed of London clay, although the new bore hole extends into the chalks. The potential supply from this source is limited, and arrangements are made to supplement it when necessary from the Southend Waterworks Company's supply. During the year the total yield was 55,101,000 gallons, and in addition 6,590,000 gallons were purchased from the Company. An analysis of this supply is as follows, the chemical results being in parts per 100,000.

Reaction alkaline p.H.	...	...	...	...	8.5
Total solids	...	...	...	...	98
Hardness	permanent				0.0
	temporary				2.5
	total				2.5
Iron	...	...	...	...	0.020
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0520
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	0.235

Bacteriological results 1 c.c. on agar at 3 days at 20° C., 2; in one day at 37° C., 1; 2 days at 37° C., 1. *Bacillus coli* and *bacillus welchii* absent in 100 c.cs.

The supply is chlorinated, a dosage of 5 parts per million being employed.

There is a Waterworks undertaking on the Crown property joining Shoeburyness, which obtains water from the same underground sources. Arrangements are in operation whereby supplies for Shoeburyness could, in an emergency, be obtained from this undertaking.

*Sanitary Inspection.*

Complaints received and attended to	...	...	1,233
Complaints referred to Highways Department	...	...	91
Frivolous complaints received	...	...	39
Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	208
Nuisances abated on Notice	...	...	845
Nuisances abated without Notices	...	...	245
Preliminary notices served	...	...	753
Notices not complied with, but being dealt with	...	...	94
Houses affected by Notice	...	...	744
Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts	...	...	2,030
Houses inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	32
Visits of inspection made during the detection and abatement of nuisances	...	...	5,949

*Work done in connection with Drainage of Premises.*

Houses, drains tested :—

By request, on payment of fee	...	...	35
On complaint or alteration of drainage	...	...	59
Number of houses redrained	...	...	32
Number of houses, drains repaired	...	...	82
Total length of drain tested with water	...	...	2,145ft.
New inspection chambers built	...	...	72
New gullies fixed	...	...	92
New covers to inspection chambers provided	...	...	63
Inspection chambers rendered	...	...	73
New soil pipes provided	...	...	38
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	...	...	68
New flushing cisterns provided	...	...	47
New lavatory basins provided	...	...	11
W.C.'s made open risers	...	...	3
New W.C.'s erected	...	...	22
New baths provided	...	...	6
New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	41

**HOUSING.**

*Unfit Houses : The position at the end of the year was as follows :*

## Original Programme :

Dealt with ... ..	15
Remaining to be dealt with	5
Persons displaced ... ..	39
Remaining	10

## Supplemental :

Dealt with Houses	23	Vans, etc.	116
Remaining „	3	„ „	Nil
Persons displaced „	96	„ „	406
			Remaining 14

## Not included in programmes :

Dealt with Houses	33	„ „	5
Persons displaced „	67	„ „	10

*The following Defects were Remedied and Improvements carried out.*

Defective flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	52
W.C.'s floors paved	...	...	...	16
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	193
New sinks provided	...	...	...	11
Defective gutters repaired	...	...	...	68
Defective rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	...	48
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	110
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	25
New floors to houses	...	...	...	360
Cement plinths provided to houses	...	...	...	4
Scullery floors re-laid and repaired	...	...	...	13
Stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	54
Copper furnaces repaired	...	...	...	5
New sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	121
New gutters provided	...	...	...	13
Walls to houses rendered	...	...	...	11
Rooms measured as to overcrowding	...	...	...	53
Overcrowding in rooms abated	...	...	...	5

*With Respect to Dirty Houses.*

Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	28
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	94
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	72
Dirty W.C. pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. apartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	15

*In connection with Water Supply.*

Houses re-connected with Water Company's mains	...	7
Number of water samples taken for analysis	...	285
Number of visits of inspection regarding water supplies	...	305

*In Respect of Keeping Animals.*

Removal of animals improperly kept	...	...	...	11
Pig styes cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	18
Inspection of piggeries	...	...	...	182
„ „, stables	...	...	...	42

*Particulars as to Enquiries with Respect to Infectious Diseases.*

Enquiries <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	503
• Enquiries <i>re</i> Smallpox Contacts	...	...	...	...	63
Enquiries <i>re</i> other contacts	...	...	...	...	56
Inspections under Scabies Order	...	...	...	...	98

*Miscellaneous.*

Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	21
Marine Store dealers' premises inspections	...	...	...	...	9
Number of visits made for the supervision of persons under the Mental Deficiency Acts	...	...	...	...	178
Number of enquiries made in respect of Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	59
Number of enquiries made in respect of Location of Retail Businesses Order	...	...	...	...	733

## HOUSEBOATS.

During the year an external survey was made of the houseboats situated in Leigh Creek, and a large-scale map of the area prepared on which was indicated the positions of the houseboats and other structures, together with individual reports relating to each houseboat.

The survey revealed the existence of 140 houseboats and 7 structures, the position relating to these was found to be as follows:—

Houseboats permanently occupied	...	...	...	38
„ occasionally „	...	...	...	30
„ unoccupied	...	...	...	22
„ derelict	...	...	...	33
„ doubtfully repairable or derelict	...	...	...	8
„ in course of construction	...	...	...	1
„ workshops	...	...	...	8

The only water supply available for the use of occupiers of the houseboats was found to be so situated that the nearest houseboat thereto is about 125yds. distant whilst the houseboat furthest from the supply is about 1,400 yards distant.

It appeared that all waste water, refuse and the contents of the pail closets were being disposed of in the Creek and the conditions generally were found to be most unsatisfactory.

Three hundred and ninety-eight visits of inspection were made of the houseboats during the year.

## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary accommodation at the Higher, Elementary and Private Schools is subject to routine inspection, one hundred and twenty eight visits being made for this purpose. In the majority of the schools the accommodation is of modern design but in one or two instances the construction is antiquated and will require to be modernised when circumstances permit of this being undertaken.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Three hundred and ninety-six complaints were received and dealt with during the year, eight hundred and forty-one visits being made in administering the Act.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### A.—MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, ETC.

The following table shows the number of premises registered and the inspections made of same during the year :—

<i>Nature of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Cowsheds ... ..	11	163
Dairies ... ..	25	243

### *The Milk (Special Designations) Order.*

Licencees were issued by the Council pursuant to this Order as follows :—

	<i>No. of Premises Licensed</i>
To produce Accredited Milk ... ..	4
To produce Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	1
To distribute Tuberculin Tested Milk bottled outside Borough ... ..	10
To Pasteurise Milk ... ..	3

Eighteen samples of Accredited Milk, 8 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk and 8 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination, and of these 1 sample of Accredited Milk failed to comply with the standards.

### *Biological examination of Milk.*

Twenty-four samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and all were reported to be negative.

## B.—MEAT.

*Slaughterhouses.*—Of ten Slaughterhouses, only one was in use, being occupied by the Ministry of Food. Concentration of slaughtering in these premises was followed by a failure of the drainage system to cope with the increased nuisance and the resultant conditions caused anxiety. Numerous consultations took place with the Ministry's officials and this department advised certain measures which would have proved relatively inexpensive and which it was confidently anticipated have put matters right. The Ministry's advisers however took a different view and no effective steps had been taken at the end of the year.

*Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) No. 2 Order 1940 S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1856.*—The effect of this order is to require that meat unfit for human food should be coloured with Naphthalene Green or Acid Green of appropriate strength. Meat so treated is sold in five premises in the Borough and for obvious reasons these were systematically inspected. Our experience has been that these shops can readily become a source of complaint particularly when adequate storage facilities are not available. This Order is enforceable by the officers of the Ministry of Food and it is to be regretted that present circumstances do not allow the control of these matters to be with one department and one set of officers.

One hundred and thirty-nine visits of inspection were made to these shops during the year.

*Slaughter of Animals Act.*—Eight applications were received for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals in slaughterhouses in the Borough, all of which were renewed.

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations.*—The following table shows the carcasses inspected and condemned during the year at the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	2330	998	1656	3458	82
Number inspected ... ..	2330	998	1656	3458	829
All diseases except tuberculosis					9
Whole carcasses condemned	—	6	1	8	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	235	165	9	12	12
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	10.1	17.1	.6	.58	2.7
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	61	1	1	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	169	331	2	—	30
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	7.6	39.2	.18	0.3	4.3

### C.—UN SOUND FOOD.

In addition to the carcasses, etc., condemned at the slaughter-house the undermentioned foodstuffs were surrendered as being unsound during the year :—

Vegetables, Fresh and canned	...	...	11,508lbs.
Fruit	„	„	11,343lbs.
Fish	„	„	4,657lbs.
Milk	Canned	...	2,086 tins
Flour	...	...	1,720lbs.
Meat	Fresh and canned	...	1,418lbs.
Yeast ...	...	...	655lbs.
Confectionery	...	...	285lbs.
Other canned goods, etc.	...	...	1,742lbs.

### *Inspection of Food Premises.*

Number of visits of inspection made to :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	558

## D.—FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst was 185, 74 being formal and 111 informal samples:

<i>Nature of Sample</i>						<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Egg Substitute Powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
Groceries, including Meat and Fish Pastes, flavouring essences, etc.				...	...	4	74
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	32	—
Non-alcoholic drinks			...	...	...	8	1
Patent medicines and chemical substances						2	9
Sausages and sausage meat				...	...	—	17
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
						<hr/> 74	<hr/> 111

Of the samples analysed, 22 were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are as follows :—

Sample No.	Formal or Informal	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken
7915	I.	Egg Substitute Powder	58% Deficient in available CO <sub>2</sub>	Communication addressed to retailers and all stocks were withdrawn from sale and destroyed under the supervision of Officers of the Department.
7916	I.	ditto	50% ditto	
7918	I.	ditto	83% ditto	
7919	I.	ditto	81% ditto	
7920	I.	ditto	30% ditto	
7923	I.	ditto	28% ditto	
7911	I.	Tincture of Iodine	25% Deficient in Iodine...	
7947	I.	Coffee Essence...	Only 1/8th of proper amount of coffee extractives	Further sales of these had ceased. Formal samples unobtainable.
8092	I.	Essence of Vanilla	Not natural extract of vanilla	
8009	F.	Milk ... ..	14.4% Added water ...	
8035	F.	Milk ... ..	11.5% Added water ...	Proceedings instituted. Fined £5 and 5 guinea costs.
7963	I.	Master Mix ...	25 parts per million of Fluorine	Cautioned.
7969	F.	Master Mix ...	40 parts per million of Fluorine and .25% deficient in available Carbon Dioxide.	Formal sample taken see No. 7969.
7971	F.	Wood Vinegar...	5% Deficient in Acetic Acid	Proceedings instituted. Fined £5 and 15 guinea costs.
7972	F.	Wood Vinegar...	5% Deficient in Acetic Acid	Cautioned.
8002	I.	Table Delicacy...	Jelly Base contained Arsenic 4 parts per million.	Cautioned.
8018	I.	Almond Essence	Consisted of Peppermint Essence	Findings communicated to Manufacturers.
7934	I.	Orange Squash	39% Deficient in Citric Acid. 25 parts per million excess Sulphur Dioxide.	Cautioned.
7949	F.	Orange Squash	3.3% Deficient in Citric Acid	Formal sample taken and found to be genuine.
7950	F.	Orange Squash	5% ditto	Constitutes an offence against the Soft Drink Order No's. 838, 194 and 209, 1944, both Orders are made by the Minister of Food and are enforced by the Food Control Committee.
7952	F.	Orange Squash	14.2% ditto	
7955	F.	Orange Squash	6.3% ditto	

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

*Tuberculosis Order, 1938.*—Nineteen notifications have been received of milch cows suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, of these, four related to cows from farms in the County Borough. The animals were dealt with by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry, being removed from the farms for slaughter, and upon post-mortem examination twelve were found to be affected with “advanced Tuberculosis,” and seven with “Tuberculosis not advanced.”

*Sheep Double Dipping Order, 1920.*—One hundred and sixty-four sheep and lambs were double-dipped during the year as required by the above Order.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (civilian) notified during the year is shown below :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							1,340

Allowing for the fact that the child population was considerably reduced as compared with the pre-war years, the incidence of scarlet fever, namely, 287 cases, was quite high, the totals for 1937 and 1938 being 301 and 268 respectively. Generally the disease was of the mild type, prevalent in the last two decades.

The fall in the child population would not, however, explain the reduced incidence of diphtheria, only one case being notified, compared with 13 in 1943. This experience contrasts sharply with that of the pre-war years. In 1938 there were 157 notifications, with 12 deaths from this disease, and a year earlier, 10 deaths occurred amongst 124 cases notified. In 1936 out of 51 diphtheria notifications there were 3 deaths, and in 1935 there were 4 fatalities among 86 patients so notified. The explanation may lie in part with the growing popularity of immunisation against diphtheria, but it is considered that other factors must have been operating, such as a temporary natural diminution in both the severity and invasiveness of the disease.

Diphtheria has been shown to be one of the major scourges of Europe, particularly during the latter years of the war, and our future experience with regard to this disease will be watched with considerable interest.

There were 111 notifications of dysentery, 37 of which were accounted for by infection with *B. Sonnei* in children attending a war-time nursery class. The cases were generally of a mild character and seem to have responded well to sulpha pyradine. In the nature of things, notification is likely to have been incomplete and the actual incidence of this condition probably much greater than the figures suggest.

The usual routine enquiries revealed a surprisingly large number of instances in which home contacts were associated at some stage or other with the production or preparation of food, and the time spent on enquiries was not wasted, if only on this account. A facile explanation of the increased incidence of this condition is of course to be found in war-time conditions, it being notorious that wars are inevitably accompanied by an increase of diarrhoeal conditions. The difficulty in securing adequate labour, and the acceptance by the public of lowered hygienic standards, may well have contributed to the spread of dysentery, but in evaluating these factors, it must be remembered that in peace-time outbreaks were not unknown.

During the latter half of 1943 Infective Hepatitis began to be studied intensively in the eastern counties by a special team of workers appointed by the Medical Research Council, and from the outset of their investigations the department co-operated with them. In January, 1944 the head teachers of all school departments were requested to notify cases of Infective Hepatitis occurring in the children attending their schools; the data supplied by them was very complete, and proved to be of the utmost assistance. The disease had, of course been made notifiable by the Jaundice Regulations of November 17th, 1943. The following note is based upon an analysis, which was kindly furnished me in September, 1944 by Dr. Macfarlane, of the Jaundice Investigation team.

“In the first half of the year, 95 cases came to notice, the incidence calculated on the mid-1938 population being 69 per 100,000. The numbers of cases in the first eight four-weekly periods of 1944 were 21, 34, 19, 6, 11, 0, 3, 2. The rate is a little higher, and the trend is more suggestive of a seasonal decrease in Summer than in other Boroughs, where the disease appears to be endemic.

“Of 115 cases brought to notice between December, 1943 and July, 1944, 44 were males and 71 females. The excess of female cases is regarded as being unusual. In the 5-14 age group there were 70 cases, giving an incidence of 6.4 per 1,000 school children, as compared with 42 per 1,000 during the epidemic in 1943. The age distribution in Southend was similar to that in other Boroughs.

“In the groups studied, 97 families showed a single case, and 2 cases were reported in each of 9 families. The dates of onset indicate that in at least four instances both members of the family were infected simultaneously, while in another 4 the first case probably

infected the second. The largest number of cases noted in any one School was 8, and while case-to-case infection in School is thought to have occurred on occasion, there was, of course, no epidemic incidence.

“Two deaths due to liver necrosis were reported, one in September, 1943, when a woman aged 21 died five weeks after the onset of a typical attack of Infective Hepatitis; a woman of 48 died in 1944, having had an attack of Infective Hepatitis 10 months earlier.”

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

The administrative procedures reported last year were continued. During the year 629 children under the age of 5 and 129 children over the age of 5 completed a full course of immunization treatment. At the end of the year it was estimated that 29.69% of the under 5's and 33.65% of those between 5 and 15 years of age had been immunized. No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year in children who had been immunized.

## SCABIES.

No. of cases treated :—

(a) At Municipal Health Centre	...	...	312
(b) At Borough Sanatorium	...	...	223
			<hr/>
Total			535
			<hr/>

There was no significant alteration in the incidence of Scabies compared with recent years. The arrangements for treatment at the School Clinic and the Borough Sanatorium remained the same. In general there appears to be an increasing willingness on the part of affected persons to avail themselves of the facilities for treatment, although in 8 instances the Scabies Order, 1941 was utilized to secure the treatment and cleansing of persons and premises. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of 3 cases with the under-mentioned results :—

- Case (1) Proved and dismissed on payment of 1 guinea costs.
- Case (2) Convicted and fined £1 0s. 0d. and 2 guineas costs.
- Case (3) Remanded on bail on condition that defendant submitted to medical examination.

## CLEANLINESS.—CIRCULAR 2831.

The arrangements as set out in the Report for 1943 continued.

## CANCER.

A total of 234 deaths attributable to Cancer were registered, the primary sites of the disease being as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Lips, Cheek, Floor of Mouth, Tongue, etc.	4	1
Tonsils, Pharynx ... ..	1	—
Larynx, Bronchus, Lung, Mediastinum ...	29	7
Oesophagus ... ..	1	6
Stomach ... ..	25	15
Caecum, Colon ... ..	11	12
Rectum ... ..	6	9
Gall Bladder, Liver ... ..	4	2
Pancreas ... ..	3	4
Ovary ... ..	—	10
Uterus ... ..	—	16
Vulva ... ..	—	2
Breast ... ..	—	23
Kidney ... ..	2	1
Bladder ... ..	3	4
Prostate ... ..	11	—
Penis ... ..	2	—
Brain ... ..	3	3
Bone ... ..	3	3
Miscellaneous or not ascertained ... ..	2	6
	<hr/> 110 <hr/>	<hr/> 124 <hr/>

Two persons, both males, under the age of 35 years, were certified as having died from malignant disease, the primary lesions being respectively Cerebral Tumour and Sarcoma of the leg.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*New Cases.*—There was an increase in the number of cases. The male Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications during the year increased from 63 to 108, and the female from 52 to 84. The Non-Pulmonary notifications were male 17, female 12, the increases being 3 and 2 respectively.

*Deaths.*—The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased, there being 34 male deaths, a rise of 20, and 17 female deaths, a rise of 6. These figures, however, show no significant departure from the mortality experienced in 1942.

*Number of cases on Register.*—The total number of cases on the register increased, a tendency seen each year since 1940. At the end of the year the total was 595, being 135 more than last year. Of these, 514 were patients suffering from Pulmonary disease, the total being made up of 270 males and 244 females. Of the 81 patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary conditions, 47 were males and 34 females.

The total number on the Register exceeded the total for 1938, which was 550. The factors contributing to this state are assumed to be a drift back of the population to the Borough, an influx from the London and Greater London area which suffered from enemy bombardment, and, of course, the mounting total of cases occurring among Service men and women, some of which were only revealed by miniature radiography.

*Sputum Positive Cases.*—There were 272 sputum positive cases on the register on December 31st, 1944, being 53% of the total pulmonary cases. The corresponding figure for 1938 was 60%; this had risen to 67% in 1942 and fell to 50% the following year, which justified the inference that the improvement in early diagnosis was maintained.

*Work of the Dispensary.*—There were 3292 attendances at the dispensary during the year, 549 more than last year. In 1938 there were 1778 attendances.

*Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.*—During the year 1802 refills were performed at the Southend Municipal Hospital by the Tuberculosis Officer. Of these 371 were for Essex County Council patients, the comparable figures for 1938 being 692 and 58 respectively.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this cause during 1944 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	3	8	5	—	1	1	—
15	26	25	5	2	1	—	—	1
25	15	25	1	1	4	6	—	—
35	22	14	1	1	6	6	—	—
45	16	10	1	2	6	2	1	1
55	13	3	—	—	10	2	—	—
65	14	4	—	1	7	—	—	1
and upwards								
Totals	108	84	17	12	34	17	2	3

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on December 31st was as follows :—

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1944	259	236	11	8	23	12	24	22	282	248	35	30	595
1943	201	180	10	5	20	8	15	21	221	188	25	26	460
1942	175	144	5	2	18	6	9	13	193	150	14	15	372
1941	128	113	2	—	16	2	4	9	144	115	6	9	274
1940	104	100	1	—	9	2	—	5	113	102	1	5	221
1939	200	178	3	5	12	5	11	20	212	183	14	25	434

Note.—On the 31st December, 1938 the total number of cases on the register was 550, comprising 471 pulmonary cases (236 males, 235 females) and 79 non pulmonary cases (40 males and 39 females).

Institutional Treatment was provided under the Council's Scheme for 170 patients as under :—

PULMONARY	Adults		Children		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Municipal Hospital ... ..	48	37	1	1	87
Benenden ... ..	11	17	—	—	28
Grosvenor ... ..	9	11	—	—	20
Papworth ... ..	3	—	—	—	3
St. Michael's ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
National Children's ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Royal National Chest ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
London Chest ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Black Notley ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
King George's ... ..	3	—	—	—	3
Brompton ... ..	5	1	—	—	6
Queen Mary's, Sidcup (L.C.C.) ...	—	1	—	—	1
Nayland Sanatorium ... ..	1	4	—	—	5
Creton Sanatorium ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Preston Hall ... ..	6	—	—	—	6
Totals ... ..	90	72	2	1	165
NON-PULMONARY					
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital	—	—	1	—	1
St. Vincent's Orthopaedic ... ..	—	—	1	1	2
Southend Municipal Hospital ...	—	—	2	—	2
Grand Total ... ..	90	72	6	2	170

Extent of Residential Treatment provided in 1944 :—

	In Insti- tutions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in Institu- tions	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31st
<b>PULMONARY</b>					
M	27	73	60	1	39
F	26	60	55	1	30
Children	2	2	3	—	1
<b>NON-PULMONARY</b>					
M	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—
Children	4	2	4	—	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1944:—

[illegible]

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st.	460
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	65
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	34
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	61
5.	Number of attendances at—	
	(a) the Dispensary (including contacts) ....	3292
	(b) the Southend Municipal Hospital for A.P. refills	1331
6.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations) ... ..	76
7.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for dispensary purposes ... ..	240
8.	Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined ...	474
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work ... films ...	998
	screenings	1640
9.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A.(b) above ... ..	Nil.
10.	Number of T.B. plus cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December ... ..	272

*Maintenance Allowances.*—A total of £4,546 11s. 6d. was disbursed in allowances made pursuant to Memo. 266/T, and the Scheme worked smoothly.

*Tuberculosis After Care Committee.*—The work of this Committee continued to develop, the Corporation making a grant of £170 during the financial year ended 31st March, 1945.

*Institutional Treatment.*—The difficulties of obtaining vacancies in Sanatoria, to which reference has been made in previous reports, continued and in consequence the fullest use had to be made of the accommodation provided in the Municipal Hospital.

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY  
TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED IN 1944, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING  
TO AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
5	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	—	3	2	2	1	1	3
15	11	21	15	14	12	16	10	14	22	23	17	12	26	25
25	12	27	11	20	10	8	20	18	18	7	6	17	15	25
35	17	11	14	10	8	5	18	9	16	7	14	8	22	14
45	15	9	16	5	8	4	12	3	13	7	9	6	16	10
55	8	3	11	4	9	4	6	4	10	1	10	4	13	3
65	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	4	3	14	4
Totals	66	73	72	54	50	39	67	48	83	52	63	52	108	84

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF  
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED IN EACH AGE GROUP

Age Group	MALES							FEMALES						
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—
5	1.5	2.8	4	1.5	3.6	3.2	0.9	1.4	1.9	5.1	—	3.7	1.9	3.6
15	16.7	20.8	24	14.9	26.5	26.9	24.1	28.7	25.9	41	29.1	44.4	23.1	29.8
25	18.2	15.3	20	29.8	21.7	9.5	13.9	37	37	20.5	37.5	13.5	32.7	29.8
35	25.8	19.4	16	26.8	19.3	22.2	20.4	15.1	18.5	12.8	18.7	13.5	15.4	16.6
45	22.7	22.2	16	18	15.7	14.3	14.8	12.3	9.3	10.3	6.3	13.5	11.5	11.9
55	12.1	15.3	18	9	12	15.9	12.1	4.1	7.4	10.3	8.4	1.9	7.7	3.6
65	3	4.2	2	—	1.2	6.4	12.9	1.4	—	—	—	9.5	5.8	4.7

## MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

MEMO 266/T.

			<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>Discretionary</i>
No. of applications received	...	...	94	9
No. of applications granted	...	...	68	9

The total disbursements were :—

				£	s.	d.
Maintenance Allowances	...	...	...	4,310	14	11
Discretionary Allowances	...	...	...	116	18	9
Pocket Money for Patients in Sanatoria	...	...	...	18	17	10
Winter fuel allowances	...	...	...	100	0	0
				£4,546	11	6

On 31.12.44, 56 persons were in receipt of Maintenance allowances amounting to £95 6s. 1d. per week, in addition to which 7 of these were receiving Discretionary allowances amounting to £4 4s. 11d. per week.

1 patient in Sanatorium was receiving pocket money of 5s. 0d. per week.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

No. on Register at end of year	...	...	...	Male	155
				Female	135
				Total	290

Institutional care as on December 31st, 1944 :—

(a) By M.D. Committee :		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Royal Eastern Counties Institution	...	37	22	59
Besford Court	...	2	—	2
Royal Earlswood	...	3	2	5
Hortham Colony	...	1	4	5
Princess Christian's Farm Colony	...	6	2	8
Stretton Hall	...	1	—	1
Stoke Park Colony	...	1	—	1
Pewsey Colony	...	1	—	1
Harmston Hall	...	1	—	1
Royal Fort Home	...	—	2	2
Howbeck Colony	...	4	—	4
St. Joseph's	...	—	1	1
St. Theresa's	...	—	2	2
Botleys Park	...	—	1	1
Royal Western Counties Institution	...	1	—	1
Mutual Sanatoria	...	1	—	1
Southend Municipal Hospital	...	4	1	5
Rochford Public Assistance Institution	...	2	2	4
Other Public Assistance Institutions	...	—	2	2
Total	...	65	41	106

**(b) By Relatives and Others :**

Royal Eastern Counties Institution ...	2	3	5
Royal Earlswood ... . ...	1	—	1
Mutual Sanatoria ... . ...	1	—	1
Princess Christian's Farm Colony ...	—	1	1

Institutional Care was provided during 1944 for 10 patients, nine male and one female, as follows :—

Royal Eastern Counties Institution ...	2	—	2
Howbeck Colony ... . ...	4	—	4
Princess Christian's Farm Colony ...	2	1	3
Besford Court ... . ...	1	—	1

In addition, one patient was placed by relatives in Princess Christian's Farm Colony under Section 3 of the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, and one patient was admitted to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution on a Varying Order, having previously been at the Southend Municipal Hospital on licence from Besford Court.

One patient was discharged from a Certified Institution by order of the Board of Control.

One patient died at the Royal Eastern Counties Institution and one at the Southend Municipal Hospital.

Four patients were sent on Licence from Certified Institutions. Three patients were recalled from Licence, one of them being subsequently re-licensed. At the end of the year, there were seven male and seven female patients on licence.

One patient escaped from the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, being subsequently returned there.

*Guardianship.*—One patient was discharged from Guardianship and at the end of the year, there were three male and three female patients under Guardianship.

*Supervision.*—At the end of the year :—

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Statutory ... . ...	...	45	47	92
Voluntary ... . ...	...	27	29	56
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	72	76	148
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition there were seven patients supervised on behalf of other Local Authorities, three being on Licence from Certified Institutions and four under Guardianship.

## BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920-38.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number on Register on 1st January, 1944	95	127	222
Died during the year ... ..	6	12	18
Left Borough during the year ... ..	2	6	8
Newly Registered during the year ... ..	4	11	15
Removed from other areas during the year	6	10	16
Number on Register on 31st December, 1944	97	130	227

Fourteen blind persons were in the hostel run by the Essex County Council, eighteen were in Homes and Institutions and thirty-one were privately evacuated.

A weekly handicraft class was started on 20.6.44 and at the end of the year thirteen blind persons were attending to receive instruction in netting, weaving, chair-caning and string bag making.

Twenty handicraft lessons and twenty-nine Braille reading and writing lessons were given by the Home Visitor to people in their own homes. A total of 1,065 visits was made by the Home Visitor.

*Home Workers.*—There were three Home Workers engaged in hand-knitting, basket making, and boot repairing respectively.

*Transport Passes.*—The number of blind persons who held transport passes at the end of the year was four.

*Periodicals.*—English and American periodicals in Braille and Moon are supplied free of charge to local blind readers.

*Wireless.*—The British “Wireless for the Blind” Fund supplied seven wireless sets for the use of the local blind.

## SOUTHEND-ON-SEA EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1944.

#### STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

##### A. WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

<i>School Medical Officer :</i>	J. STEVENSON LOGAN, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy School Medical Officer :</i>	J. CONWAY PRESTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officers :</i>	ELEANOR C. THISTLETHWAITE, M.B., ch.B. One vacancy.
<i>Senior School Dental Surgeon :</i>	B. CRISP, L.D.S., (R.C.S.)
<i>Assist. School Dental Surgeon :</i>	E. C. AUSTEN, L.D.S., (R.C.S.) (On Military Service).

##### HEALTH VISITORS who also act as School Nurses :

MISS K. M. BURNETT.	MISS M. O'CONNOR.
MISS V. CRUMP.	(Resigned 26th August).
MISS M. BUTCHER.	MISS A. E. E. PENFOLD.
MISS V. FERGUSON.	MISS D. E. STEVENS.
MISS M. N. WITHAMS.	

##### *School Clinic Nurse :*

MISS D. L. WILLIS.

##### *Dental Nurse :*

MRS. D. V. SUDLOW.	MRS. R. H. EYRE.
(Resigned 7th February).	(Commenced 2nd March).

##### *Clerks :*

Two Clerks were employed full-time and one part-time in connection with the School Medical Service.

##### B. PART TIME OFFICERS.

<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon :</i>	D. D. EVANS, M.D., ch.B., D.O.M.S.
<i>Surgeon for Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids :</i>	C. HAMBLIN THOMAS, F.R.C.S.
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon :</i>	B. WHITCHURCH HOWELL, F.R.C.S.
<i>Psychiatrist :</i>	A. F. M. CHRISTIE, M.B., B.S. (Resigned 20th June). ELIZABETH HUBAND, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 15th November).
<i>Superintendent of Remedial Treatment Centre :</i>	VACANT.
<i>Speech Therapist :</i>	MISS E. E. BREWITT, F.C.S.T.

## STAFF.

The general organisation and administrative arrangements remained unaltered but there were some changes of personnel. Following the resignation of Dr. Mary Christie, the Child Guidance Clinic was without a Psychiatrist until November when Dr. Huband joined the Staff.

The shortage of medical staff is a serious problem which arises as an inevitable consequence of the War. The return of children from the reception areas and the numerical inadequacy of the medical staff made it impossible to carry out all the routine work normally required of the School Medical Service. On a number of occasions a medical practitioner was engaged on a sessional basis for School Clinics which would otherwise have had to be abandoned, but the extent to which this expedient could be employed was limited by the heavy commitments of the local profession.

At the end of the year there were 8,877 elementary and 2,200 secondary school children on the school rolls. Excluding the part-time Specialists, the entire administrative and clinical medical staff of the School Medical Department, is equivalent to 1.3 whole-time medical officers. Until this shortage can be made good the maintenance of the existing medical services will be difficult and the developments contemplated in the Education Act 1944 will be impracticable.

## EVACUATION.

The number of children remaining in the reception areas became progressively smaller and there was little evacuation from the town even during the period of the flying bomb attacks. There was, however, a not inconsiderable unorganised influx into the town from the Greater London area.

The medical arrangements in the reception areas remained unaltered.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION.

Throughout the year routine Medical Inspection was carried out as described in my last report. A larger number of children in the intermediate age group (many of whom were overdue for inspection) was examined. To limit inspection to Entrants and Leavers only would have resulted in a very short visit, uneconomical alike of both the clinical and administrative staff.

3,367 elementary school children and 441 secondary school children were routinely inspected, making a total of 3,808 compared with 3,718 in 1943. All fresh entrants to the Nursery Classes were examined on admission, being regarded for statistical purposes as special examinations and not as routine inspections.

The nutrition of the children as judged by clinical assessment showed no significant changes and continues to afford evidence of the satisfactory maintenance of health despite war-time difficulties.

The findings of Routine Medical Inspection did not disclose any unusual incidence of defects calling for comment.

Routine Dental Inspection was carried on throughout the year by the one Dental Surgeon available. 6509 elementary and 1172 secondary school children were inspected.

## PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS.

The supply of meals in heated containers from the Community Feeding Centres was discontinued in April and as an interim measure pending the completion of the new Central Kitchens a container-meal service was provided from Eastwood Cooking Depot and continued in operation until the end of the year. Fourteen schools, including the four High Schools provided meals from their own self-contained school canteens.

The supply of meals during school holidays was maintained by grouping the small number of children who avail themselves of this provision at seven of the school canteens.

The arrangements for the supply of Milk remained the same as in previous years.

In November, 15 members of the staff and 155 children out of a total of 297 persons consuming a school meal, complained of sudden illness. Their symptoms included abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea, and the time of onset varied from 4 to 20 hours after the suspected meal. No one was seriously ill, recovery was rapid, and the majority of the affected persons were at school the next day.

The character of the outbreak was suggestive of poisoning either by inorganic metals or pre-formed bacterial toxins. An exhaustive enquiry was made into the source and method of preparation of the suspected meal, but unfortunately none of the actual food served on that occasion was available for analysis. Experimental samples of the raw materials prepared in the same way rather suggested that the trouble may have been caused by zinc absorbed from a galvanized bucket in which raw vegetables were left standing in water overnight. The amount of zinc demonstrated in the sample, however, was considered by the analyst to be insufficient to cause symptoms of poisoning.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

### (1) MALNUTRITION.

The arrangements described in last year's report remained unaltered. Children in receipt of free milk received two-thirds of a pint each day and milk and meals were available for necessitous children during the school holidays.

### (2) MINOR AILMENTS.

The Inspection Clinic and Minor Ailment Treatment Centre at the Municipal Health Centre was open daily throughout the year. Additional Clinics were held once weekly during the school terms at Eastwood, Leigh and Shoeburyness.

Attendances at the School Clinic again increased, from 8751 in 1943 to 9463, and attendances for treatment from 1091 to 3438.

### (3) UNCLEANLINESS, SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

The arrangements for the treatment of these conditions remained the same as in previous years, full use being made of the facilities both at the School Clinic and at the Borough Sanatorium. Women members of the Civil Defence Casualty Service were again of great assistance at the School Clinic.

The School Nurses made 259 visits to Schools for the purpose of cleanliness inspections, an average of 12.3 visits per school. The total number of children found to be unclean showed an increase over the previous year from 425 to 529, but this is attributable to the larger number of children on the School Rolls and the intensified efforts of the Nurses, rather than to any falling off in the standards of cleanliness.

Scabies continues to be a serious problem but the arrangements for investigation and treatment worked smoothly and fewer cases of neglected scabies with secondary sores were seen.

It was not found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

### (4) SPECIAL CLINICS.

#### (a) *Dental Clinic.*

The Treatment Clinic at the Municipal Health Centre was open daily throughout the year and additional treatment sessions were again held at Eastwood and Shoeburyness. The number of children treated as "specials" remains fairly constant, 531 this year, compared with 536 in 1943 and 625 in 1942. Many of these are children whose parents have refused treatment when offered at routine inspection and subsequently appear complaining of toothache. The number of general anaesthetics, nitrous oxide and oxygen administered again showed an increase from 1126 to 1426. The extended use of general anaesthesia enables more work to be done at one attendance and thus makes the best use of the one Dental Surgeon available, but it has to be remembered that it requires the presence of a medical officer as anaesthetist.

#### (b) *Eye Clinic.*

Regular sessions of this Clinic were held once a week at the Municipal Health Centre and additional sessions when required.

Some delay, unavoidable under present circumstances, was experienced in the provision of spectacles.

#### (c) *Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.*

Cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids were again referred to the Consulting Surgeon at the Southend General Hospital.

In preparation for "D" day hospital admissions were restricted and this caused an increase in the waiting list of children requiring operative treatment and considerable delay between the time of a child's reference to the surgeon and his admission to hospital. This was in part responsible for the fact that the number of operations performed was 120 as compared with 158 in 1943. As however the child population was increasing during the period under review, by reason of return from evacuation, it is likely that a smaller proportion of children were referred for operative treatment.

(d) *Orthopaedic Clinic.*

The regular quarterly sessions were held as formerly at the Southend General Hospital, provision being made for children requiring intermediate treatment to be seen by appointment at any time on the consultant surgeon's out-patient day. Difficulty was still experienced in obtaining appliances and particularly ready made footwear.

The Remedial Treatment Centre was not re-opened. Children requiring special exercises attended the physiotherapy department at the Southend General Hospital.

In-patient treatment for short-stay cases is provided at Southend General Hospital. The long-stay cases where educational provision is required are sent to Orthopaedic Hospital Schools which are residential special schools for physical defectives.

(e) *Speech Clinic.*

The Speech Therapist is employed as a whole-time Officer by the local authority, her services being shared by the Essex County Council. The Clinic is held on five sessions each week, three being at the Municipal Health Centre and two at selected schools. In addition to the regular Clinic sessions at schools 42 visits were made to schools for consultations with Head Teachers and interviews with children whose names had been submitted for treatment. Close liaison is maintained with the Child Guidance Clinic. 35 new patients were admitted, of whom 13 were stammerers, 5 suffered from cleft-palates, and 17 from miscellaneous articulatory defects. Two children with cleft palates were referred to Consultants, specialists in plastic surgery.

35 children were discharged during the year, of whom 24 were regarded as cured; 3 are still under observation and exhibit a stammer only under conditions of stress or excitement; 3 left the neighbourhood or left school; 3 refused further treatment and 2 relapsed.

A large number of names was submitted and there is a big waiting list. Fortunately many of these children have only slight articulatory defects and are able, with advice from the Speech Therapist, to help themselves to a very large extent and in some cases to make subsequent intensive therapy unnecessary.

(f) *Child Guidance Clinic.*

The organisation of the Clinic was described in last year's report. During the period from June to November the Clinic was handicapped by the absence of a Psychiatrist. In the short time she was with the Department Dr. Mary Christie had succeeded in establishing the new Clinic on a firm basis and it was a disappointment that she was unable to continue her work. Credit is due to the Educational Psychologist and the Psychiatric Social Worker for their untiring efforts to maintain the work of the Clinic in difficult circumstances. Close liaison is maintained with Head Teachers through the Educational Psychologist, and with the Probation Officers and the Juvenile Court.

### SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Neither the Open Air School nor the Day Special School for Mentally Defective Children was re-opened.

The difficulty in finding vacancies in residential special schools for mentally defective children has served to emphasize the need for day school provision for the high grade defective and the "dull and backward" child. The wider application of intelligence testing in the schools by the Educational Psychologist has revealed a large number of children with inferior mental ratios to whom attention would not previously have been drawn unless their deficiency had been exposed by reason of delinquency or other social failure.

Test results however require to be interpreted with caution in the special circumstances of the present day. Evacuation, aerial bombardment, the use of schools for other purposes, and other consequences of the War, have led to many children entering school life later than usual and have interrupted the education of others. In these cases the factor of educational retardation, as distinct from innate deficiency of mental power, requires careful judgment.

The following Table shows the number of defective children maintained during the year at Residential Special Schools.

Blind—Elementary Education	...	...	5
Blind—Higher Education	...	...	5
Deaf ...	...	...	9
Mentally Defective	...	...	13
Physically Defective	...	...	9
Epileptic	...	...	—

A more extensive provision of special classes in the primary schools is a much needed development, but the problem of the mentally defective child cannot be adequately dealt with until the Day Special School is re-opened.

### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Prior to the War it was the practice to carry out routine inspections of the pupils in the Secondary Schools every two years. They were thus examined more frequently than the elementary school children. Owing to shortage of staff, it has been necessary

assimilate the procedure adopted in the Secondary Schools to that obtaining in the Elementary Schools. The majority of the new entrants to the Secondary Schools had been examined within the two year period as Leavers in the Elementary Schools. Even so it was not possible to examine all those who were due for routine inspection.

The statistics of nutrition show fewer children classified as of C. Nutrition and a somewhat higher proportion of B. Nutrition than last year. The numbers on which the figures are based are smaller and having regard to the normal variation of clinical assessment it is not considered that the differences are significant.

The full treatment facilities available for elementary school children have been available to secondary school children since March, 1943. Experience so far shows that although the special Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Orthopaedic Clinics are used, few secondary school children avail themselves of the School Clinic. This is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that many of the minor ailments which make up the bulk of School Clinic attendances have a much lower incidence in the older age groups of children.

The number of Dental Inspections in the Secondary Schools increased from 594 last year to 1172 and although treatment was restricted to "special place" holders, the number treated rose from 43 to 260.

## NURSERY CLASSES.

In April a War-time Nursery Class for 30 children was opened at Bournemouth Park Road School and in June a second class was added to the Eastwood War-time Nursery Class. The two nursery classes at Thorpe and the Open Air Schools were continued.

In October an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred among children in attendance at Eastwood War-time Nursery Class. There were 60 children attending the Nursery, organised in two classes of approximately 30 each, one class for children under three years and the other for those between three and five. The Head Teacher was in charge of both classes and there was some interchangeability of staff and contact between the children. Some 37 children and staff were affected, most of the children being in the "under three" group. Cases occurred simultaneously in the Infants and Junior departments of the School, some presumably spreading by home contact, but in other instances no sources of contact with the Nursery Class children could be traced. All the cases were of a mild type.

The origin of the outbreak was not finally determined. The second class was established in a temporary building not designed for the purpose, where the washing facilities and sanitary conditions were recognised as being far from ideal and the staff were working under considerable difficulties. The allocation of duties to the staff of war-time nurseries presents problems in the prevention and control of alimentary diseases; the extended hours during which the Nursery

must remain open in order to fulfil its purpose often necessitate the adoption of some sort of shift system whereby the staff change from one set of duties to another in accordance with the time they are on duty. This makes it difficult to ensure that persons engaged in the preparation or serving of food do not also undertake toilet duties.

A medical officer visited the Nursery daily, accompanied by a nurse, admissions to the Nursery were suspended and the affected children and their home contacts excluded from all departments of the school save the Senior. The staff engaged in the handling of food were swabbed and measures taken to tighten up the hygienic precautions both in the preparation of meals and in the management of toilet duties.

With the exclusion of the affected children and their home contacts the numbers in attendance were much reduced but it was decided that to keep the Nursery open offered a better prospect of bringing the outbreak rapidly under control than would its temporary closure. The symptoms were in many cases so mild and transient that had the children not been kept under observation in the Nursery their infection might have been overlooked or not reported and they would have returned to the class as potential reservoirs of re-infection.

Although sporadic cases occurred for some weeks the major incidence of the outbreak was limited to about ten days, but a period of over two months elapsed before all the affected children were finally clear of infection.

The duration of infectivity in Sonne Dysentery differs widely in individual cases and the degree of reliance to be placed on negative rectal swabs has engaged much attention in recent outbreaks. It seems clear that when dealing with cases not confined to hospital no scheme of swabbing which is likely to be accepted by the public can be guaranteed to eliminate the possibility of missing a persistent carrier. The scheme adopted in this case was to begin taking "clearance" swabs one week after the clinical recovery of the patient and to accept six consecutive negative swabs, taken on alternate days, as presumptive evidence of freedom from infection. This procedure is less drastic than some which have been suggested, but nevertheless opposition was encountered in a few cases, particularly where a child remained intermittently positive and thus required repeated swabbing. Despite the maintenance of rigid hygienic precautions after the outbreak had ceased, it was decided to adhere strictly to the standard of clearance laid down, though there is no doubt that the lengthy period elapsing before some of the children were fit for re-admission was a source of inconvenience to mothers whose opportunity for employment was dependent on their children attending the Nursery.

Some of the persistently positive children were admitted to the Borough Sanatorium for treatment with Sulphaguanidine. In a few cases home treatment with Sulphonamides was tried but it proved less satisfactory owing to the difficulty of controlling the dosage.

In view of the impossibility of obtaining labour and materials to enlarge and equip the temporary building in accordance with modern Nursery Class standards the Committee decided to reduce the size of the Nursery so as to accommodate a maximum of 35 children.

In accordance with the recommendation in Ministry of Health Circular 111/44, addressed to Welfare Authorities, all candidates for appointment to the staff of Nursery Classes are medically examined and an X-ray examination of the chest carried out.

#### REMAND HOME.

St. Monica's Home ceased to be used as a Remand Home in March and the arrangement whereby girls admitted to the Home were referred to the School Clinic for routine medical examination accordingly lapsed.

#### JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

184 boys and 35 girls were examined for juvenile employment. No child was found unfit for employment.

### Elementary Schools

#### RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1944.

TABLE I.

#### —ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	784
Total							3,367

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections ... Nil

#### —OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections ... 10,999

TABLE II.

Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

No. of children inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3,367	1,364	40.5	1878	55.8	125	3.7	—	—

TABLE III.

Group	I—Number of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness) treated or under treatment during the year	...	1,218
Group	II— <i>Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.</i>		
	Errors of refraction (including squint)	...	289
	Other defect or disease of the eyes	...	8
	No. of children for whom spectacles were		
	(a) Prescribed	...	228
	(b) Obtained	...	199
Group	III— <i>Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.</i>		
	Received operative treatment	...	120
	Received other forms of treatment	...	18

TABLE IV.  
DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1)	Number of children who were					
	(a)	Inspected by the Dentist :				
		Routine Age Groups	...	...	...	6,509
	(b)	Specials treated	...	...	...	53
	(c)	Total (routine and specials)	...	...	...	7,040
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	2,78
(3)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	1,98
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	2,59
(5)	Half-Days devoted to : Inspection	...	...	...	...	8
		Treatment	...	...	...	41
(6)	Fillings : Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	86
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	23
(7)	Extractions : Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	63
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	2,99
(8)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	1,42
(9)	Other operations : Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	10
		Temporary teeth	...	...	...	

TABLE V.

UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	12.
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	23,28
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	52
(4)	Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	-
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken						.
	(a) under the Education Act, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	-
	(b) under the School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	-

TABLE VI.  
BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

There were no Blind or Deaf Children who were not receiving education suitable for their special needs.

**Secondary Schools.**

TABLE VII.

A. Number of Routine Medical Inspections ... ..	441
B. Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections ...	276

TABLE VIII.

Classification of the Nutrition of the Children Routinely Inspected during the year.

No. of children inspected	A		B		C		D	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
441	179	40.6	225	51.0	36	8.2	1	0.2

TABLE IX.

						<i>Under the Authority's Scheme</i>
A. <i>Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint :</i>						
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	72
Other Defect or Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :						
(a) Prescribed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	64
(b) Obtained ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	55
B. <i>Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat :</i>						
Received Operative Treatment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Received other forms of Treatment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE X.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Number of children inspected ... ..	1,172
Number found to require treatment ... ..	533
Number eligible for treatment ... ..	299
Number actually treated ... ..	260

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